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ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE-LA GAZZA LADEA. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Richard III-La Vi-BROADWAY THEATER, Broadway-Jack Cabe-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street - Evil Eve-AMERICAN MUSEUM - AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

BOWERY AMPHITHEATHE, BOWERS-SQUESTRIAN CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Bread-

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444 New York, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.

Opening of the British Parliament-Russell and Palmerston-England and France.

From the news received by the Cambris, we learn that Parliament has opened in England, and that the war has begun between Lord Palmerston, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lord John Russell, the first minister of the crown. Both gentlemen being remarkable for their pugnacity, a spirited, a desperate contest may be expected between them. The premier states that the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs was kicked out of the eabiret on account of his unqualified approval of the cons d'état of Louis Napoleon. This is all pretence, and Lord John Eussell is, for his inches, about the greatest little tyrant that ever held the helm of state in the British empire. If the trath were known, he cordially approves of all that Louis Napoleon has done. It is not long since he caused the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and arrested and imprisoned hundreds of men for no other orime than mere suspicion of political disaffection, and possibly of revolutionary ideas. At this mothe people had boundless confidence, are pining in exile, and suffering the punishment of felons for political offences. But Lord John Russell has put the resignation of Lord Palmerston on the ground of the comp d' état, in order to make a plausible case for the people. He determined to put him out-coute qui coute-and the event in Paris was seized as a good opportunity, because it is unpopular in England.

There has been a very bad feeling for a long time between the two nobles, and it has now openly broken out, with great virulence. Palmersten has been always an unmanageable kind of genius, who acted on his own responsibility in or lead him in foreign affairs. Lord John will appeal to the popular feeling against Palmerston, and Palmerston will appeal to the popular feeling against Lord John. If Palmerston has been in favor of the covp d'état of Louis Napoleon, he has been against the encroachments of Russia and Austria, and in favor of constitutional liberty in Italy, Sicily and Hungary; and probably he will be able to explain why it is that he has taken Earl of Derby, the Hotspur better known as Lord Stanley, has also contributed some ingredients to the boiling cauldren of political excitement. True to his principles as a tory and his of his stamp who have been always frightened from vanity, his despotic and overbearing arrogance, their propriety whenever the Irish people made an and his utter want of practical knowledge in the effort to severt their freedom, and all the hor- vest and important undertaking of which he con rors of Pope and popery have been copiured stituted himself the distance up to seare John Bull. These men also took alarm at the progrees of republicanism in France, and upon the principle of "when your neighbor's house is on fire, take care of your own," they were delighted to see Prince Louis put an ex- part of other leaders, defeated republicanism in tinguisher upon democracy at the other side of the Channel. Yet a large number of liberal conservatives of the school of the late Sir Robert Peel, are as much opposed to the course of Louis Napoleon as they are to republicanism; and there can be no doubt that both parties will, in the end, be hostile to his protensions, just as both the great parties in this country are now opposed to the abolitionists. The popular feeling of England is undoubtedly against the ususper. That feeling, when it is fully matured, and embodied in the action of parties. may lead to consequences that are not at present anticipated, or at least but very dimly foreseen. Meantime, the fight will be warm and interesting between Palmerston and Russell, and will probably be carried into the elections.

We learn that the Queen, in her speech, or rather the speech put into her mouth by the minister, at the opening of Parliament, calls attention to the recent outrages in Ireland, and promises to give them attention, with a view to their more effectual suppression. Coercion has been long enough tried, without effect, for the pacification of Ireland Suppose" kindness and liberality were tried at est, there agencies might possibly be attended with more satisfactory results. They are worth trying. As regards orime in Ireland, it is a fact established by statistical returns, that there are five offences committed in a single city in England. for one committed in the whole of Iroland. It appears from the "Revenue, Population, and Commercial Returns, for the year 1819," recently printed, that crime in London, as against all Ire-

shall look forward with interest for further in-

telligence from England, detailing the progress of

Murders, and attempts to murder, by London. Ireland. Elgamy, Suicides Subserglement Computables to deleand Offences egainst currency. 619
Is decert expected. 57
E. ugg ing. 362
Be beriesty prostitutes. 2 809

This is about five crimes to one; and if we take the relative population into account, it would make the balance shoot show about twenty to one. Let reform, therefore, begin at home-at the doors of Parliament. The crimes of greatest magnitude, and which most prevail in unhappy freland, are the murders of landlords by their miserable tonanty: and, though no pulliation can justify assassipation, it must be admitted in extenuation that the law is all on the side of the landlord, who, like a despot, can work his wantonness at will, while there is no redress left to the victim of oppression but "the wild justice of reverge." The is the weak point in Ergiand's policy. Lethern ireland her cordial friend, and the need care is about threats of invasion from France, or other country in the world, while generosity, the confidence it inspires, will do more for the cification and the property of triand, and to maintain the stability and integrity of the Scisia empire, than all the penal laws that were ever

The Presidency-Important Announce.

Our telegraphic report from Washington yesterday, announced the important fact that " Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has received a letter from General William O. Butler, defining his position on the compremise measures, and repudiating all free soil predelictions," and that this pronunciamento has caused great excitement among the resident endidates for the Presidency.

We have known this fact for some time, probably two or three weeks. We saw a letter, dated at Carrollton, Ky , written by General Butler himself, in which he stated distinctly and positively that he approved the resolutions passed at the recent State democratic convention at Kentucky, and it will be recollected that these resolutions approved unhesitatingly the compromise measures, and consequently repudiated all free soil measures, of every kind and description. We make this positive assertion on personal knowledge, because we have seen the insidious and treacherous attempt made by the abolition cotorie of the Evening Post to misrepresant the principles of General Butler, of Kentucky. If the abolitionists, and the malicious, disappointed men of the free soil faction in this State, imagine that they can use General Butler for their purposes, they will find themselves most awfully mistaken.

Kossuth-His Character, Conduct, and

Position.
On Saturday we published the first portion of the correspondence between Commodore Morgan, Mr. Hodge, (American Censulat Marseilles,) and Capt. Long, of the Mississippi, seriously implicating Kossuth in an attempt to embroil this country with France and other nations. Yesterday we published the remainder, also two letters of a defensive character-one from Mr. Pulszky, his secretary, and another from a member of his suite-and also a let ter from the Hon. John Barney, of Baltimore. The correspodence that took place in the Mediterranean has undoubtedly produced, by this time, a profound sensation among the idelators of Kossuth, while it has only confirmed the opinions of the shrewd and sensible portion of the community, who look a little below the surface of things. The letters of Pulszky and Bethleny do not amount to anything. They are directed against a real or supposed difference of opinion between other men in reference to Kossuth, while they leave the character of Kossuth himsel just where it stood before-where, not the letters of any individuals, great or small, but his own acts, have placed it. We have now a full developement of the extraordinary conduct of Kossuth while on board the Mississippi; and not only is the original statement of our Marseilles correspondent borne out, but the matter is shown to be infinetely worse, unless we are to belive that a commodore of the American Navy, a captain of an American steamship, and an American Consul, have all conspired, without any assignable metive, against a man whom ment, some of the leading men of Ireland, in whom they had never seen before, but one who was favorably known to them by fame, who was the repre sentative of the same principle and form of govern ment which they felt proud to acknowledge as their own, and who was the special object of the protection of the Congress of the United States. the President of the United States, and the flag of the United States Navy, which has never yet been dishonored by cowardice, or compromised by violating the hospitality of friendly nations. The supposition of misrepresentation is impossible; and it is only right that the whole truth should come out. Kossuth has provoked it by the publication of a private letter of his in the abelition journals, and he has now no right to complain that others who were his own department, and always kicked out of involved in this matter are heard as well as he. If harness whenever the premier attempted to drive | it be an issue of veracity, there are three witnesses to one-and witnesses who are perfectly disinte rested, and could have no possible object to serve in misrepresenting such a man as Kossuth. It is as absurd to say that these men could have had any improper motive, as it is to insinuate that the HE-RALD, or any other newspaper in this city, is an Austrian or Russian organ. M. Pusizky might as well call the HERALD a Chinese organ; and he labors under an extraordinary hallucination if he can consides with Louis Napoleon. It seems that the vince himself, or imagines he can convince any body else, that this journal is any other organ than the organ of American republican government, as understood and practised in New York and the whole Union. We have always done credit to Kessuth antecedents in Parliament, he has declared in for his genius and great oratorical abilities; but favor of the despotism in Paris. There are many we would despise ourself if we stooped to foster his

> and the same folly, on the part of Kossuth, that dofeated the cause of republicanism in Hungary The same want of judgment and good sense on the Germany, Italy, and France; and Kossuth and Kinkel, and Mazzini and Ledru Rollin, and Louis Blane and Lamartine, ought to be all placed in the same category-visionary men, who did not and do not understand practical democracy or practical liberty, but confound anarchy and licentiqueness with freedom and republicanism, on the one hand, while on the other, they arrogate to themselves a tone and an authority that are more belitting the crowned despots of Europe than plain, unnectending republicans, who only seek liberty, fraternity, equality. We never charged Kossuth with corrept motives, and, for aught we know to the contrary, he may be as honest as the Roman gezeral to whom an every paid the compliment of saying that the sun might as soon be diverted from its course as he from the path of rectitude. But this is not the question. What we have been compelled to say, with regret, is that Korsuth has shown a want of sound, practical judgment, an incapacity for leadership, and an assumption of royal and despotie airs, that are repulsive to true republicans, and incompatible with democratic principles. Facts now demonstrate our opinions, and show that Kossuth was never fit to be anything but the "rhetorical leader," as he has been so aptly called by Szemere, his own prime minister. He is a man of literary genius, but wants ballast. He is a poet, and posterses all the characteristics of the ir ritabile genus. He is a great orator, and if words, instead of deeds, could save Hungary, Heaven knows it ought to have been saved long since. He has the gift of tongues, and if morationsion could only charm the evil spirit out of the Russian Bear, in the way that David's Subdued and softened the flerce hatrel of Sail! it would be in vain now to be collecting "the sinews of war," and to be preparing something Larder than words for the tough hide of the grisly

It was undoubtedly the same unfortunate temper.

brute. The statements of Commodore Morgan, Consul Hodge, and Captain Long, have confirmation strong as proofs from holy writ, in the conduct of Kossuth since he came to this country. The assumption of the pomp, and pride, and circumstance of a king or an autocrat-a state physician continually about his person-a pair of sentinels or soldiers in livery, posted at his door-a retinue of officers in livery, dancing attendance upon him-a corps of socretaries-and, the tremendous distance at which he keeps mere ordinary mortals who venture to approach him, -- these, and other frivolities of Europe, are all indications of the spirit of the man, and prove how much he hasyet to learn before he can be a republican in principle and feeling, and manners and habits. If the President of the United States put up at the Irving House, he would go quietly to his room, and be quite content with the atten innce of Johnson, the polite and gentlemanly colored waiter of the hotel. Hut it reems we have a greater than the President here-greater than modest George Washington ever pretended to be, with all the glories of his success blushing thick upon him. It is the wise and sacred doctrines of Washington, in following which this republic has become the envy and the admiration of the world, that Kessuth new seeks to subvert, and to launch

the country into an unknown sea of troubles, from which, perhaps, we may never return. It is clear that he is ignorant of the politics of the United States-ignorant of her foreign and domestie policy-ignorant, as he has in suadry speeches shown himself to be, of the state of parties and politics in France; and we verily believe he is ignorant of the political condition of the greater part of Europe.

For the extraordinary course he persisted in following here, after he had an opportunity of acquiring information from the best sources, we do not blame Kossuth so much as we do the flunkies and monkeys of editors that haunted him with their presence, and various political and religious societies, that combined to deceive him from the first moment he set his foot on Staten island. The whole thing is a beax and a mutual deception, from beginning to end. It commenced with the ingenious author of the famous "moon hear," who pledged the whole moral and physical force of the country-all its treasure and its blood-to the fortunes of one man, and that man a stranger! Every one contributed to boox him, and Kossuth and his suite housed everybody in turn. It was a hoax "all round;" but with this distinction-that while the people have been coaxed and boaxed out of their money, Kossuth has the cream of the joke.

But the hoax may soon become serious, for we are advised that a great many lawyers are of opinion that the loans now being raised by Kossuth and Kinkel, and their agents, are illegal and in the nature of a fraud, exposing all concerned to be indicted for obtaining money under false protences. There is no German republic-no Hungarian republie; and neither Kinkel nor Kossuth have any authority to pledge future republice, still in the womb of time, to pay loans raised by them upon

such shadowy security. The advice we would give the Hungarians now in this country, is just what we have often given them before. Let them settle down and become useful citizens, following the avocations for which they are suited; and let revolutions in Europe be developed by the natural progress of events, when the people themselves, so soon as they are ripe for it, will achieve their own liberty and independence, without any absurd and impracticable interference

on the part of this country. WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY .- Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, who was been on the banks of the Potomae, in Virginia, in 1732; but the day being Sunday, it was only partially observed. In some instances it was celebrated on Saturday-for example, at Washington, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings at the Congressional banquet-in some cases. yesterday particularly, by sermons; but the most general celebration will be to-day. It is a day never to be forgotten by the American patriot-a day to be cherished in his "heart of hearts." But more especially is it the daty, as no doubt it is the inclination, of every man who loves this great republic and the sacred foundations on which its mighty pillars rest, to honor at this particular time the memory of "the Father of his Country," who left his principles as a legacy to his children, but which it is now attempted to overthrew by foreign and domestic treason-by a coalition of abolitionists at home, with itizerant demagogues from abroad, who are preaching intervention in European affairs, and want to engage this country in a Quixotic crusade, in which she must fail, and which would throw her back forty years. The warning voice of Washington, in his farewell address to the American people, in 1796, though he is dead, still speaks to the nation. It warns us against "inveterate antipathies to particular nations and passionate attachment for others." He says-and it is worthy of deep attention:-

The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, some-times impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes par-ticipates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passien, what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to the projects of heatility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim. victim

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for

another produces a variety of critis. Sympathy for the invertie nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the emmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and the wars of the latter, without adequate inducemeats or justification. such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many op-portunities do they afford to tamper with domestic fac-tions, practise the art of seduction, to mislead public chinica, to industries or awe the public councils! * * Excessive particity for one foreign nation, and excessive distike for another, cause those whom they actuate sive distinct for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Near patricts who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and collous; while its tools and dupes usurp the applicues and confidence of the people to surrender their interests. The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in exact the confidence of the people of surrender their interests. strending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let usstop. Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have near, or a very remete relation. Hence, the must be engaged in frequent countrycraies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concer us. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate curselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or emittles. Our detached and distant attuation invites and enables us to pursue a different course.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a cituation: Why, by interweaving our deating with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and property in the toils of Europe entangle our peace and property in the toils of Europe entangle our peace and interest humor, or captice? extending our commercial relations, to have with them

prosperity in the toils of Et Such is the exhortation of the man whose wisdom and patriotism were instrumental in giving the country its freedom and independence, and who thus, after forty-five years of his life dedicated to its service, warns the people of the dangers he saw in the future, as if by the spirit of prophecy. It is by the light of our example, and not by propagandiem, that Washington hoped to influence the nations of Europe. And what honest, sensible man will dare to say he was not right! The address from which we have already quoted, contains the following memorable words :- "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct-and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?" The prosperity that has resulted from this policy is the best proof of its soundness, and of the folly into which Kinkel and Nossuth, and their organs, would lead the people and government of the United States.

and Mr. Downing publishes, in our advertising columns, a statement relative to the recent case in court. If any person of good taste, after reading the explanation, be not satisfied with Downing's card, we advise them to try a dozon of his best ovsters, either raw or roasted, and if they are not then perfectly content, we give it up.

Dantel Webster in Town.

The late Secretary of State-for we believe he will never return sgain to Washington in that capacity-has been for a day and a half or two days, ecjourning at the Astor House, in this city. Many persons have called on him; but it seems he is invisible to all but those who are preparing the great demonstration next month for the Presidency. To day he will be sgain engaged with the politicians; but at night be delivers a lecture before the Historical Society, upon the Administration of Washington. No doubt it will be a splendid lecture, and a excitedty in itself-portraying or foreshadowing what his own administration will be, after his nomination in Phiisdelphia and his election to the Presidency next full. In this lecture the crater will rise above all the volgar questions of the day-such as "Intervention to prevent intervention." "the Maine Liquor law," "the Fugitive Blave law " or any of the more knotty topics of the day. To mercew he will receive his friends in a formal way, at the City Hall, under the auspices of the Common Coun eil, who have determined, in rivalry with Barnum, to exhibit all the political and other curiorities of the age that may happen to arrive in this city from any part of the United States, or from any part of the known world.

Marine Affairs.

Lausen -- Mersers Lupton & Mobiarmed will launch, to-day at twelve o'clock, from their yard at Green Point, the steamer Calair of 600 tone, to run between Boston and Calair.

PUBLIC LECTURES IN NEW YORK-DR. KANE AND DR. ANTISELL - Amidet the avalanche of trashy lectures and lecturers that have deleged this city for the last few months, it is only here and there that one turns up that is not either absolutely pernicious, or at least a perfect waste of time and money to listen to or to read. Amidat the vast quantities of rubbish, a grain of gold is occasionally found. This evening, one of these grains of gold will be found in the shape of a lecture by Dr. Anti. sell, on geology, being his fourth and last of the series. The learning and science of this lecturer have deservedly made a favorable impression upon the public mind, and those who may go to hear him this evening, on "the Reptilian Period and Medern Agencies," are not likely to be disappointed. To-morrow evening, another grain of wheat among so many bushels of chaff, will be evolved in the lecture of Dr. Kane, of the United States Navy, on "the Aretic Regions and the Search for Sir John Franklin." Dr. Kane was one of the Grinnell expedition, and can therefore describe what he has seen, and speak what he knows. This will be a really interesting lecture, and refreshing as "an oasis in the desert," amidst the barren waste of words with which we have been surrounded on every side during the lecture season. His lectures on the same subject, at the Smithso nian Institution, at Washington, gave the highest satisfaction ever derived from a course of public lectures in that city.

How different are the lectures of these men of action, and facts, and practical science, from the hest of idealogists who have been pouring out their insufferable nonsense upon the community-such as Emerson, Dewey, Guyott, Mitchell, Greeley, etc .who, themselves not understanding what they say, fail, of course, to convey any ideas to the minds of others. These visionaries may fill the heads of their audiences with vague, misty, confused notions, that bewilder them for a moment; but they impart no facts, no truth, and there can be no permanent impression left upon the mind to afford food for reflection or thought. How different from real science! Of all these transcendental dreamers, Emerson is the most incomprehensible; and we venture to say that there is no man, after returning from one of his lectures, no matter how intelligent he may be, can give any intelligible account of what he said. It will be found to be all words, words, words, smooth perhaps as oil, or throwing out corruscations of the imagination, commonly known as "Will o' the Wisp," but without one solid idea-one substantial fact-to inform, or guide, or suggest to the human intellect, by which it can add to its stole of knowledge or be directed in the pursuit. It is what Saint Paul so expressively calls "opposition of science, falsely so called by men who darken counsel by words without knowledge"men who speak "great swelling words of vanity," compared to trees without fruit, wells without water, and clouds without rain, carried about by every wind. Yet strange to say, many persons who go to hear such lectures are delighted with them. just in proportion as they do not understand them. To them obscurity and sublimity are one and the same thing. This trash, however, does a great deal of mischief, not only in wasting time, but in diverting the mind from true and practical science, and creating a false, morbid, and vitiated taste for the romantic, the unreal, and the visionary.

it very toftly whispered that our brilliant protegé, John Van Buren, the brightest and burning son of Lindenwald, has some idea of purchasing a cotton or rice plantation in South Carolina or Alabama, and of retiring entirely from the northern regions, to the more congenial, intellectual and sunny climate of the south. It is suspected that John, during the last two or three years, has become tired and disgusted with the social system and social habits of fashionable and political life in this latitude, both of the white and colored races of the population. The brilliant days of stock operations and "stated preachings of the gospel," with plenty of the "spoils of office," which existed ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago, when his excellent father was President, our old friend Jesse Hoyt was Collector. and John himself the very "prince of good fellows," have all vanished and gone to the "tomb of the Capulets," along with the verdict of the jury, which was brought in the other day against poor Ldwin Forrest, and in favor of his late beautiful wife, now the brilliant and extraordinary Madame Sinclair, the great actress of the day.

If there should be a realization of this whispered iden, in the future history of John Van Buren, we think it will be one of the hanniest tuens in his life. He possesses high talents, great wit, much fine taste, admirable repartee, and a good deal of ordinary law, mixed in with the gospel at long intervals; but still he has more address and skill in publie life, than research or deep digging at the bar. John Van Buren is just such a man as ought to be a Southern leader in Southern politics. He ought to own one of the largest plantations in the South, with two or three hundred fat negroes, all as happy as the day is long. When he shall reach that point in his interesting biography, he will have ascertained what we have for many years insisted on that the abolition notions of the Northern fanatics are the merest trash that ever were invented, and that the comfort, the happiness, and the social position of the African race in the South, are practical facts in sound philosophy, which no theorist, can shake, and no idealogists can convince any sensible men to be wrong for them. If John shall go South, and become a wealthy planter and great statesman, he may yet occupy the position which the late celebrated John C. Calhoun left vacant, and which is yet unocoupled.

In the meantime, we would respectfully ask the friends of our great favorite-not the father, but the son of Kinderhook-whether there is any good foundation for the story which has been whispere ! of his coming destiny?

Jee Scoville, Alias Mr. Pick .- We have re ceived a long and curious report, made by an investigating committee of the Picayune Club, as it calls teelf, located in Brooklyn, establishing, beyond doubt, the philosophical truth that Jos. A. Scoville, who has recently started a weekly newspaper called the "Pick," is actually the celebrated Mr. Pick, who has fascinated all the young girls of Brooklyn and that neighborhood, to say nothing of several thousands in Philadelphia and the surrounding villages. Mr. John F. O'Hara calls himself President, and Charles Francis Buncombe Reynolds, Secretary; and they request us to publish this report, but it is rather too long and too windy for our columns, and we can only state the subtrance of it, which is the establishment of the perfect identity of Joe Scoville and Mr. Pick.

Joe was fermerly the secretary of John C. Calheun, and is a young man of a great deal of talent and some eccentricity. He has every prospect of succeeding wonderfully in his new journal, called the Pick, the first number of which was so lively and graphic that it went off to the number of twenty five thousand copies. One piese of advice we would give him, and that is, not to trouble himself with the personal affairs or gins of his former associates, who are, we believe, respectable tailors or medicine makers-capital at mending breeckes or patching up broken constitutions. Let him stick to his own business, make a good paper, gratify, with all sorts of elegant writing, the old and young ladies, and there is no doubt that he will sucreed and make a mark for himself in this vast com

The Accident on the Erie Rallroad.

Ma Geneous Bankerr
Sin the artial that was publish in your paper in regard to the socident that took place at this place on the 18th is a Bare faileword of the facks in regard to the Conductor and Engineman and if you on our retracked your statement we shull commerce prosecutin agants you faith with for Liulic and not onely you Bust all other that each the tame. Publish the same Eigh C. H. BEERE & ABINTER BROGERS

The Case of Otto Grunzig. THE SENTENCE OF DEATH AGAIN BEFORE GOV. HUNT

- FURTHER EVIDENCE ADDUCED. It will be recollected that Gov. Hunt granted a respite of four weeks in the case of Otto Grunzig, the unfortunate man under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, with a view of investigating certain facts said to exist, whereby it could be shown that in all probability Margaretta Lehrens, the mistress of Grunalg, was the person who placed the polson in the premises of Grunalg, which caused the death of Victorine, the wife of the man now about to be executed for the marder. The term of the respite expires on Friday of this week; and should no other relies be afforced to cause a further postponement, beyons a doubt the sheriff will execute the high sentence of the law. However, many affidavits have been prepared for the Governor's inspection, embracing the facts which, taken altogather, tend to three very great doubt as to the guitt of Grunaig, in placing the polson in the house; in fact, the evid-menopoints simest conclusively to Misrgaretta. The following are the mein points shown in the affiliarits.—

Maria Beak, of No. 540 Fourth strest, being swoon, rays.—She is acquainted with Otto Grunzig and Mar-Margaretta Lohrens, the mistress of Grunzig, was the

Earlis Beas, in the cold Grunning and Marnage and the acquainted with Otto Grunning and Marnage and the acquainted with the Grunning and Marnage and the second process of the cold of the cold

and sait, for the purpose of putting something into them, but could not find any.

Burchard Seeksmp sworn—Says he resides at No. 23i Third arenue; that Otto Grunzig, Margaretta Lohrens, and Caroline Theiss resided for several months in the same house; that said Theiss and Grunzig became on bad terms with each other, which resulted in the removal of Grunzig from the premises; on the 5th day of February instant, Theiss called on witness and exhibited a subponea, and seemed much alarmed; Theiss that told deponent that Margaretta had previously told her that she (Margaretta) had brought the poison into the house of Grunzig, and mined the rame in the sais and sugar, and that said Margaretta had now told at the Court, that she (Theiss) had induced the said Margaretta to says on in order to save Grunzig; said Theiss stated that in reality, she had told Margaretta to say that she had done it, in order to save him but that Margaretta had one it. Witness further says, that before the trial of Grunzig, she saked Margaretta; if she thought that Grunzig would be discharged or hung; and that Margaretta, replied that Grunzig will never be hung—as she (Margaretta) would take care of that.

The above evidence is the substance of affilavits sworn to, and accompanied with explanatory remarks, submitted to Governer Hunt on Saturday last, by Mr. Henry L Clinton, in which Mr. Clinton concludes his remarks as follows:—

In the name of justice—in the name of the law, I say, but could not find any.

Clinton. in which Mr. Clinton concludes his remarks as follows:

In the name of justice—in the name of the law, I say, will your Excellency refuse to stand between a fellow-being and eternity when the first taw officer of the State tells you that the conviction of that man was week and desperous? No No!!—I will not believe it;—humanity shudders at the idea. When I last saw you, I expressed my belief in the innocence of my client. Subsequent developements have placed that belief on a firm foundation. The day prior to your last interposition. I gave up sell hope of further interforence on your part. Upon the wings of lightning the swful tidings were sent to Grunzig. Ills erery earthly prospect was buried in a future which seemed enstrouded in fearful gloom, unrefleved by one faint gilmmering ray of hope. There was one friend with whom in that naviol mement he communed in the fullness of confidence. That friend was the man of God, selected by him when overtaken in his calamity, as his spiritual adviser. When but a few, a very few short hours separated him from a fek n's grave, he said, in substance: I am innocent of the clime—the strocious crime of which I have been convicted. Death has no terrors for me. The day will come and that speedily—perhaps, though, after my ashes shall have mingled with their mother earth—when this deed of death, laid bare to public view, you and the community shall know—saye know—that I am no murderer." When teld by the spiritual adviser of Otto Grunzig that he made such protestations under such circumstance—the gallows before him, the grave, hearth—when this deed of death, laid obsert to public view you and the community shall know—saye know—that I am no murderer." When teld by the spiritual adviser of Otto Grunzig that he made such protestations under such circumstance—the sall command, quality as if he had been pampered in the lap of luxury, or ranked among the proudest and noblest of the land, instead of being a poor but honest and industrious mechanic, with naught to console him in In the name of justice—in the name of the law, I say

Police Intelligence.

Ententire Rebrey of Sitter Were.—A mysterious robbery was perpetrated on Saturday right, between the hours of seven and twelve o'clock, at the silver ware manufactory cituated at No. 161 Duane street, owned by F. M. Cooper & Co., from which the regues carried oif silver goleits, pitchers, trumpets, naphin rings, augar backets, two masonic medals, one engraved in 1943; bread baskets, &c.—valued in all at \$2.92. The property was taken from the iron safes by means of false keys. The young man who was in charge of the premises, visited the theatre on Saturday right, and during his absence the premises were cultured and robbed. Officer Norris, one of the Chiefe aids arrested this young man on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. He was taken before the Chief of Police, and detained. A Bold and Desperate Burglar.—A man calling himself John Mitchell, on Saturday night was except conceased in the upper part of the dwelling house No 121 Forsyth street, occupied by Mr. Patterson. It seems that Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, on returning home on Saturday evening, observed a light in the upper story, but supposing it to be their eleter, thought no more about it. Mrs. P. having consistence on the upper story, but supposing it to be their eleter, thought no more about it. Mrs. P. having consistence, when the villain seled a revolver from a table, and supposed it at her person, but it missed fire. The rebber then sprang for the window and lowered himself down to the payment by the water pipe. By this time Mr. Patterson had given an alsom in the street, and officer Brown, of the Texts ward police sourceded in making the burglare prisoner. Justice Tinspean sommetities bim to prison for the little ward police sourceded. Police Intelligence.

rogue in giving a reason for sutering the house, said he had heard that Mr. P., had but recently returned from California with a large amount of gold dust, and he wished to relieve him of same of it.

The Case of Margaretts Labrens—The investigation pending against this woman, the mistress of Otto Grungig, has been going on for the last week past, before Justice Othorn conducted by Mr. Blant, the (District Attence). Several witnesses have been examined, which all tend to place the guitt on Margaretta Lonrens of pissing the poison on the premises of Otto Grunsey, which caused the death of Grunzy's wife. One or two other witnesses are to be examined this day, and than all the papers will be for acided to Greenor That for his deliberation. There appears to be already enough shown in these sificavities to warrant a further interposition by the Executive.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Surama Court—General Cerm—Nos 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 53, 34, 1, 2, 35, 119. Special Term—Judge Edmends will bails a Special Term on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next—Units States District Court.—Nos. 22, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 10, 24, 25. Courter Plana—A course will on; no other trial will be taken up this term—ratt 2—Urial Term adjourned. General Term for appeals from Justices and Marine Courts commence this ast. General Term for arguments will not be beid until the first Monday in March.

Burkson Court—(Two branches)—Nos 88, 15, 13, 124, 384, 366, 366, 58, 27, 408, 407, 409, 137, 412, 415, 417, 418, 145, 342, 347, 50, 228, 264, 22, 274, 63, 136, 423, 424, 425.

Shirts that Chailenge the Skill of the world to surpass shem in the perfection with which they fict the chapters harmonic with the figure of the weater, are made to order by GREEN, Laster House.

1,400 pairs Lace and Muslin Curtains, at cost of importation, vir.—Healin from \$2 to \$10; fine Lace from \$4 to \$10; extrement vives do. from \$10 to \$30. N. B. B.—Dealers and families can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FE GUSUN'A, at No. 289, Breadway. Store extending back to heads street.

Spring Clothing cheap.—Doeskin Pants, \$3.50; Business Coats, \$1.50; Frock and Dress Coats, \$5; Sain, Silk and Essimere Veste, \$1.50; Alpacoa Coats, \$2; Linen, \$1; Overcoats, \$5. Coaks, \$5. A variety of seasonable Goods cheap, corner Nassau and Seekman.

LEVIE & RAGAN.

Wushington's Birth Day.—Ladies, if you wis Calter Ecots or Quited Scots and Buskine, to promenade on this glorious occasion—if you wish White Linen Calters. White satin and Kie Slippers, for svenings, or fudia Rubber Boots and choes, should the weather grove stormy, take our advice, and go to J. B. MILLEN'S, 134 Canal street.

Fans.—Always on hand, a large assort, ment, suitable for the Opera or evening parties. Also-Domiso Masks, rich fancy Baskets, Birque and Parlan ornaments, Lubhr Extracts, and acreat variety of Fasfey Goods, Novelties, and Toys. G. W. TUTTLE, 345 Broadway.

Goos, Novelties, and Toys. G. W. TUTTLE, 310 Broadway.
To the Denf.—I hereby depose that Dr.
Heath, Coulist Aurist, ef 762 Broad xay, New York, curedme of a lorg standing deafaces, whice prevented my hearing
loud conversation, almost instantaneously, and that, too.
after I had been under treatment without any benefit at one
of the first Medieal Colleges here, as well as the avriste,
with no better encoses. Parkick Benry, 472 Pearl st.
We, the undersigned, know the above affidavit to be true.
Anna Henry, Barah Benry, Chreles Statton, John V. Tromar, Themas McSamars, Maurice Mahan. Sworn before
me, Feb. 19, 1862. M. W. DIVINE, Commissioner of Deeds.

me, Feb. 19, 1862. M. W. DIVINE, Commissioner of Deeds.

Rew Frinciple in distr-Cutting :—Clean is a first Prushes by the Thousand! Fourteen of the best Artists to America! The most magniferent liair drossing establishment in the World. Features all now unbased of I New systems—now styles—a new era in finit-cutting! Fourteen Friedress unsurpassed in the world are sivezy on the spot. There are clean finit Brushes for all, by the baset-full-the thousand! The Saloen is as splendid as the ante-room of a regal residence. The absurdance for Hist-cutting of the Buth is instant. Strovy gentlamm fools himself in his signant be mounts the entire the doors. The dry of Galley and breating the Ratio college any thing before dreaming and Dressing the Ratio college any while for the dry and the mounts the cutton the doors. The dry of flate, in the law of the first of the college and door vertically, the fact, in pattern and the first of any tonocomic actabilishment upon the face of the certh. So my all who ce it. Hair points, "Phaton's Marie Hair Type, be color the hair or whiskers, the mounts is a applied, without injury to the hair or whiskers, and have no he washed immediately without disturbing the color, and has no land of our. It is applied, or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Touse manufactory.

When and Touse manufactory.

Wigs and Towness.—Batchclor's new style of Wigs are pronounced the most perfect initiation of acture yet invented. These vaning a very experior article, should call as BATCHELOR'S calabrated Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and lest ac-systemate in the city. Copy size address.

Wigs and Toupees.—Strangers and citi-zens are informed that the largest, cheapest, and beatsusort-ment of Wigs and Toupees is to be found at MEDBURST & HEAD'S, 27 Meiden lare, warranted not to strink or change celer and feem time at the latest improvement that were awarded the gold metal at the London exhibition.

SUNDAY, Feb. 22-6 P. M. The stock market was a little more depressed at the close yesterday, and we should judge from the appearance of things in the street that there would be, before the lapse of many days, a great change in the market, of an unfavorable character. For more than a month pasts holders have with difficulty sustained prices, but it has had no influence upon outsiders. It is impossible to draw in a new class of speculators. Whether prices are too much infisted-whether the future is filled with too many uncertainties or not -- is more than we can say; but something prevents outsiders from taking nold of the fancies, and until that semething is removed, it will be useless to attempt any movement in the street. It is difficult.--in fact impossible---to work a corner up to even a moderate beight, while there is such a scarcity of outside speculators in the market. It has been attempted in Reading and those engaged have filled themselves with the stock, without the most remote probability of getting rid of it at anything near cost. They have been caught in the trap set for others, and no one has the slightest sympathy for them. Erie R. R. has been galvanized two or three times, but it takes such a tremendous charge to move it at all, that those interested must get up a new battery. We have frequently suggested the policy of appointing a committee to thoroughly in tigate the affairs of the Erie Railroad Company, and if these interested do not move in the matter, they will regret it when too late. An attempt has been made since the injunction upon the Morris Canal was removed. to get up a movement in that stock. It was a sort of spasmedic action, and soon subsided. The fact is the old stockholders have very little interest in this canal, and what they have is not likely to be of any benefit to them. The prospects of the canal for the coming season, do not partake of the same favorable character that invests other companies engaged in the transportation of coal their works commenced last year being yet in an unfinished state, and the capacity of the canal remaining what it has been for some years past-that is, too small to earn sufficient to pay expenses and interest. That their deficiencies will be greater this year than last must be apparent, from the fact that there remains unissued \$400,000 of their stock, paying ten per cent per annum, and which will absorb any increased earnings that may be made. When this stock is once absorbed -the whole smount being \$1,100 000-and the bonded deat of \$500,000 provided for by some sot of the Legislature authorizing a new issue of preferred stock, bearing, as before, ten per cent interest, or more, if necessary, to induce speculators-for it is speculators, not capitalists who buy such securities - some sound calculation may be made of what the canal will have to carn before the abused and defrauded old stockholders can have a chance of a dividend.

The fact is, the spirit of speculation is dormant, and

we see no way of giving it life and activity. The regular brokers in the street have to satisfy themselves with an eighth or a quarter per cent profit on their transactions. and to secure that, are compelled to operate on their own account. Everything in Wall street is at a stand still and holders of stocks are anxiously looking for an opportunity to realize without much loss. We fear they will long look in vain. When we calmiy look at the ending fancies on the books of the stock exchange, and elesely analyze them ; when we look back and see what they have been for years, and what they are now ; when we figure up how much has been received from them in the thape of dividends, and how much of the dividendpaid has been actually earned ; when we reflect upon the many changes and reverses which even the most prosperous incorporated companies in the country have experienced, and see how powerful competition has become, and how rapidly it is increasing and extending, it is enough to disgust even the most reckiess speculator, and fill the mind of every careful, cautious capitalist with all sorte of apprehensions. It is a matter of astonishment to us that any one can be found with nerve enough to carry for any length of time, any stock about the soundness at d value of which there is the slightest doubt. The frequent disappointments realized regarding the productiveness of different stocks, is alone sufficient to deter capitalists from touching them more than once; and it seems to us that the most prominent fancies on the list have been ong enough before the public for their merits to be pretty generally known.

The steamship Cambria, at Halifax, from Liverpool with four days later intelligence from Europe, does not bring such favorable commercial accounts as we have received by previous steamers. The cotton market had be come inactive again, and quotations were not sustained. Breadstuffs were gradually settling down to prices ourrent previous to the slight speculative movement in the market. Frovisions were in better demand. The London money market continued easy, and capital was seeking employment at most reduced rates of interest Eullion in the Bank of England was rapidly and steadily increasing. There were numerous indications of pormanent abundance in the supply of money. Notwith standing all this, there are no signs of speculation in any article of commerce, or in any of the leading stock securities of the day. It is a curious state of things, and we are curious to see what will be the next movement in the financial and commercial world

The appeared statement exhibits the best estimate we one form of the distribution of the capital stock of the